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21. Juni 1954

TO : Chief, EE
Attn: Chief of Mission, Frankfurt

DATE: 21. Juni 1954
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SUBJECT: GENERAL - Operational/CART, C
SPECIFIC - Hungarian Emigre Affairs

Ref: BMA-10134, 9 March 1954

Forwarded as attachments are two [] reports summarizing the recent alliance of the ZAKO and FARKAS rightist, Hungarian, militarist, emigre groups. According to Sub-source, Zoltan MAKRA, editor of Hungary, this puts the question on Gen. Gustav HERNIEX, and the Hungarian National Council, since it has caused a split within that group, resulting from the reaction to the demand by ZAKO and FARKAS for membership as groups rather than as individuals. To put this report in its proper perspective, it should be noted that MAKRA is a political adversary of HERNIEX and tends to exaggerate HERNIEX's weaknesses. Note, too, that MAKRA reported that the reconciliation between FARKAS and ZAKO came from the initiative of German Federal Minister for Refugee Affairs, Theodore OBENLAENDER.

Enclosures:

Report No. 3-3-54
Report No. 3-5-54

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Attachment 2A
EGMA-11538

6 March 1954

Subject : Comradeship Association of Hungarian Veterans (KUF)

Date Received : 18 February 1954

Source : 4-C-2

Sub-Source : 4-A-3

Evaluation : B-3 *disrupt evaluation*

1. Outlined below is information furnished by Sub-Source on General ZAKO's Kameradschaftsverband Ungarischer Frontkämpfer, formerly incorrectly labeled by this office as the Ungarischer Veteranenverband.
2. The talks initiated in December 1953 between (General) Hugo SONYI and (General) Andreas ZAKO were discontinued. The reason for this is a circular distributed by the group of ZAKO. The circular claims that the group of ZAKO is the only one to be recognized in West GERMANY, and appeals to all Hungarian military men-in-exile not to follow General SONYI's instructions. Thereupon, General SONYI requested General ZAKO that he publicly alienate himself from the circular. After General ZAKO's refusal to do so, General SONYI considered additional talks senseless.
3. The European trip of Tibor ECKHARDT will not take place. Reasons are unknown. Thus, the last prospects for settling this conflict are destroyed.
4. In the meantime, the group of ZAKO has intensified its activities in MUNICH and BONN. It is accredited to the group's efforts that (Federal Minister Professor) Theodor OBERLAENDER openly sides with General ZAKO. On 30 January, the KUF handed the Minister in MUNICH a document of honorary KUF membership. The document was submitted by (ex-Colonel) Ludwig von SZILAGYI, head of the KUF in GERMANY.
5. The good relations between OBERLAENDER and ZAKO's group are the result of friendly connections between SZILAGYI and (Dr) Franz PRILLER, Prof. OBERLAENDER's former representative in the Bavarian State Secretariat for Refugee Matters. (Dr. PRILLER now holds the same position under State Secretary STEIN.)
6. Also the press of the BHE (Prof. OBERLAENDER's party) has lately been printing articles favorable to the KUF and General ZAKO.

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Attachment # 8

EGMA 11538

7 May 1954

Subject : Hungarian Emigration

Date Received : 13 April 1954

Source : 4-C-2

Sub-Source : Dr. Zoltan MAKRA

Evaluation : B-3 - *Unreliable Eval. 8/5*

1. The attempts at consolidation between the groups of General ZAKO and General PARKAS date from November 1953. At that time, leading members of both organizations entered into private talks to effect a consolidation of nationalist elements of the Hungarian emigration in order to achieve a successful enforcement of their demands toward the Americans.
2. MAKRA calls the agreement of 12 March 1954, between PARKAS and ZAKO, the number one political event of the Hungarian emigration since 1945. He feels that it will result in an internal split of the Hungarian National Committee (HNC) in the USA. Thus, for example, Tiber ECKHARDT, head of the military section of the HNC, has been won for the project. (Count) ALEXY, fnu, supposedly is also taking steps along this line. The provisions set forth by General ZAKO and General PARKAS call for their admittance to the HNC as two separate groups including their followers, rather than the followers being admitted as unorganized individuals. In addition, they require the National Committee for Free Europe to restrict essentially the influence of the left wing of the HNC. Should the Americans oppose such a solution, the support of other circles and countries (MAKRA did not specify them) could be expected.
3. As a result of the consolidation, General HENNYEY's attempts in the past months to appoint General SONYI as the leader of the military groups must be considered to have finally failed.
4. When asked from which side the idea of consolidation had been inspired, in that General ZAKO and General PARKAS were known to have been bitter enemies, MAKRA attempted to evade the answer. From his words it might be inferred that certain German circles (von MENDEL or Professor UBERLAENDER) and clerical influence (Catholic) played a role. It is mentioned in this respect (according to MAKRA's statements) that the difficulties which General ZAKO had with the German police about his entering GERMANY were eliminated upon Prof.

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OBERLAENDER's intervention, and that ZAKO now has permission to re-enter GERMANY. MAKRA claimed that at the time when the Germans refused ZAKO the issuance of an entry permit, he travelled to GERMANY under the protection of the US occupation forces.

5. During the conversation with MAKRA, the information leaked out that there is still friction in the relations between ZAKO and PARKAS at the present time. Being asked whether ZAKO and the "Comradeship Association of Hungarian Veterans (KUP)" had authorized General PARKAS to represent them to the ABN (PARKAS and the management of the ABN - STETZKO, MAKASHIDZE, DURCANSKY - claimed at the ABN press conference on 29 March 1954 as well as at a later date that PARKAS represents 11 Hungarian groups to the ABN, including the KUP), MAKRA expressed the opinion that PARKAS always operates with such political bluffs. MAKRA also said that PARKAS should be glad that ZAKO agreed to reconciliation with him because PARKAS himself was politically insignificant; and that PARKAS was barred by the KUP from speaking in the organization's name. Should PARKAS actually have claimed to represent the KUP to the ABN, he will be called to account, according to MAKRA. The latter also said that such representation was a lie since the KUP rejects both the political line and the personnel of the ABN.
6. MAKRA announced increased Hungarian political activities for the near future, but did not give specified data.

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